OUR ENGLISH CLAIMS.

THE ADAMS-RUSSELL CORRESPONDENCE.

John Bull Convicted Out of His Own Mouth.

The Blockade the Result and Not the Cause of the Concession of Belligerent Rights.

What the Consequences Will Be of Refusing Our Demands.

NEW ERA IN NEUTRALITY.

American Alabamas in Every Sea and British Commerce Swept from the Ocean.

Hollowness of English Friendship Exposed.

Minister Adams Awaiting Further Instructions.

THE ADAMS-RUSSELL CORRESPONDENCE.

Our English files received by the steamship Hibernian us with the full text of the important correspond ce between Mr. Adams, our Minister in London, and the British Foreign Secretary, of which a telegraphic

The correspondence is of great length, occupying nearly fifteen columns of the London Times. It opens with a despatch from Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, dated April 7. 1865, enclosing an account of the ravages of the pirate rly the same ratio," Earl Russell replies on the

seed from the injuries he received from an accident and the wounds indicted by an assassin, and is, therefore, able to apply his remarkable powers of mind to the questions at issue; I take this opportunity of saying that no one rej ices more than myself at this happy recovery from injuries so serious.

In continuing, in this state of affairs, our correspondence, I must again express my satisfaction at finding that you do justice to the impartial intentions of her Majesiy's government. I must here repeat that you have never permitted yourself to doubt the tavorable disposition of the Queen's ministers to maintain amicable relations with the government of the United States; and you attribute the avoidance of the gravest of complications to a full conviction that her Majesty's government has never been animated by any aggressive disposition towards the United States, but that, on the contrary, it has steadily endeavored to disconnenance, and in a measure to check, the injurious operations of many of her Majesty's subjects.

This decisive testimony from a person of your high

check, the injurious operations of many of her Majesty's subjects.

This decisive testimony from a person of your high character, whe has now tor four years held the confidential position of Minister of the United States accredited to her Majesty, and has thereby been enabled to judge of the intentions of her Majesty's government throughout this long and destrictive contest, is most agratifying to her Majesty's government. It is most satisfactory to know that you share in none of those suspectons, and endorse none of those charges of an unfriendity and unfair disposition on the part of her Majesty's government, with which public writers and speakers have endeavored to poison the public mind in the United States, and to produce ill-will and hatred between the swe nations.

That the injuries thus received by a country which has meanwhile setulously endeavored to perform all its obligations, owing to the imperfection of the legal means at hand to prevent them, as well as the unwillingness to seek for more stringent powers, are of so grave a nature as in reason and justice to constitute a valut claim for reparation and indemnification.

hand to present them, as well as the unwillingness to seek for more stringent powers, are of se grave a nature as in reason and justice to constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification.

EARL RUSSELL'S POSITION.

Differing, as her Majesty's government do, from your statement of the facts upon which the judgment of the two governments is to be ultimately formed, I lay down with considence the following propositions:—

That the history of modern nations affords no example of an insurrection against a central government so whichly extended, so immediate in its operation, so well and so long prepared, so soon and so completely furnished with the machinery of civil government, a national representation, generals and officers of high military reputation, armies fully equipped and fortifications recently in possession of the established government.

That intelligence reached her Majesty's government, in the spring of 1861, that seven combined States had declared in favor of this insurrection; that three more States, including the great and powerful State of Virginia, were preparing to join them; that these states commanded upwards of three thousand miles of seacoust, that they comprised more than five of seacoust, that they comprised more than five millions of people, exclusive of the negro stayes; that the President of the timorgent government had, proclaimed his intention of issuing letters of marque and represal; that the Procedent of the United States, and, on the other hand, had proclaimed his intention to establish a blockade of all the ports of the Southern States; and that in these cureumstances the commander of her Majesty's naval forces on the North American station carnestly nolicited instructions for his guidance.

That in view of these extraordinary events, unexpected and undestred, her Majesty decided to proclaim her neutrality in this contest, to allow the belligerent plockade of more than the part of the United States, and, on the other hand, as in duty bound, to recognize in the sound of

dismember and destroy it, is not a war, because it is an "insurrection."

Whether the President, is fulfilling his duties as commander in-chief. In suppressing an insurrection, has net
with such armed hostile resistance, and a civil war of such
alarming proportions, as will compel him to accord to then
the character of beligerents, is a question to be decided by
him, and this court must be governed by the decisions and
acts of the political departments of the governments to which
this power was entrusted. He must determine what degree
of force the crisis demands. The proclamation of blockade is
liself official and conclusive evidence to the court that a state
of war existed which demanded and authorized a recourse
to such a measure under the circumstances peculiar to the
case.

why the english government recognized the South.

The course of her Majesty's government followed the course of events in America.

It appears by the Times of 3d of May, 1861, that I stated in the House of Commons on the preceding day (2d May)—"Her Majesty's government heard the other day that the Confedera'ed Sates have insued letters of marque, and to day we have heard that it is intended there shall be a beckade of all the ports of the Southern Sates."

On the 6th of May I stated in the House of Commons the intention of the government, formed after due deliberation, to recognize the Southern States as beligerents.

On the 10th of May I received a despatch from Lord Lyons making the following announcement:—"I have the honor to enclose copies of a proclamation of the President of the Southern confederacy inviting application for letters of marque, and also a proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring that the Southern privaters will be treated as pirates, and announcing a blockade of the Southern ports."

Thereupon the intention of her Majesty's government previously announced was carried into effect, and the proclamation of the 13th of May, 18d1, was issued.

It is very remarkable that an En lish schooner, the Tropic Queen, was captured for a breach of blockade, consisting in the act of lading her cargo on the 13th and 14th of May, 18d1.

The off nee in this case was committed on the very day that the Queen acknowledged the existence of civil war. The court in giving judgment referred to the notorious facts of the secession of the Southern States, and proceeded thus.—

"These facts, as set forth by the President, with the

RECOGNITIONS BY THE UNITED STATES.

Recognitions by the United States of belligerent right belonging to insurgents have been frequent; duen Ayres, Colombis, Mexico have been acknowledged by it United States to have belligerent rights against Spal Brazil and Artigus against Portugal; Texas against Meco. But in no case have these insurent for exapt up at once fully armed to the amount of 5,000,000 men.

ernment to give any orders for the detention of these vessels.

I entirely concur with you that there was no use in giving orders on the 31st of July for detaining a vessel which had made its escape on the 20th. But up to the 20th the law officers had not thought the evidence sufficient to lostify detention; but I cannot by any means adont what you seem to insignate, that the law officers were deficient either in knowledge of the law or in willingness to apply it. Her Maiesty's government fully accept the responsibility of their opinions.

And it will be observed that the law officers, were in possession of all the information which it was in your power to furnish.

PREVIOUS INSURRECTIONS.

You alludelto the case of the American Revolution, and

from either the Northern or the Southern States, and was living in amity with both when hostilities of the most violont character commenced between them, to preserve an honest and impartial neutrality.

The next case to which we have looked has been the insurrection of the South American republics against Spain, and of the empire of Brazil against Portugal.

This insurrection began slowly and partially at Buenos Ayres on the 14th of May, 1810, by the formation of a junta and the deposition of the Viceroy; the government, however, being carried on in the name of the King of Spain until Janeary, 1813, when a provisional government was established. On the 9th of July, 1816, the provinces of the Rio de la Plata issued a declaration of independence, and on the 20th of April, 1819, a constitutation was published by the congress.

In 1811 the insurrection commenced in Paraguay; the Spanish Governor was deposed and a government established under the direction of Dr. Francia. On the 12th of October, 1813, a constitution was proclaimed.

In 1811 civil war commenced in Chile, but the declaration of independence was not issued until the 12th of February, 1818, and the war continued until 1820.

The revolution in Feru commenced in 1821, a declaration of independence being issued on the 15th of July, 1821, and the war continuing until 1824.

On the 15th of September, 1821, Guntemala declared her independence, which, however, was not finally established until the 1st of July, 1823.

The revolution in Colombia (including Venezuela, Ecuador and New Granada), commenced April 19, 1810, at Caracas. On the 5th of July, 1811, the Congress declared Colombia an independent State, but the war with Spain continued until November, 1823.

In 1815 the President of the United States allowed beligerent rights to the South American States, and preclaimed a strict neutrality. This proclamation was recognized by the Supreme Court and other tribunals of the United States as the guide for their decisions.

It is here that her Majesty is governmen

States must be held still to adhere.

In fact, there was no motive to bias their judgment on this bloody controversy. Spain and Portugal, weakened by bad government and exhausted by frecent struggles for existence, could inspire no apprehension and offer ne temptation to the rising and vigorous power of the great Western republic. The conduct of the United States covernment, therefore, is emissing deserving of

gent colors of Buenos Ayres against the subjects of Portugal. He adds:—

The ISh of last month (November) the frigate Clifton,
Captain Davy, armed with thirty-two gams of various calibres and a crew of two bundred men, salied from Baltimore
for Buenos Ayres. This ship anchored below that port,
where it has remained for about a fortinght or more, waiting
for the American ship Independence of the South, armed
with sixteen guns, and for the ships Romp, Tachahoe, Montexuma and Spanker, and two others newly constructed,
which were fitting with great activity and which had not yet
got names. All were to sail together to cruise in the eastern
and western seas of South America, under the insurgent
colors of Buenos Ayres. No doubt can be entertained of
their instructions being the same as those of Captain Flah,
and that they will act hostilely against Fortuguese ships.

The Portuguese envoy, Joseph Correa de Serra, prays
for an amendment of the law of the United States, with
a view to remider it more efficient in such cases. A law
having been passed by Congress for this purpose, the Fortuguese envoy, in May, 1817, requests that the President
will desire the United States officers on the outpoots to
use greater vigilance.

In March, 1818, he complains that three Portuguese
ships have been captured "by privateers fitted in the
United States, manned by American crews and commanded by American captains, though under insurgent
colors."

In October of the same year the Portuguese envoy

dons proceedings. In March, 1819, M. Correa de Serra states, as minister

In March, 1819, M. Corren de Serra states, as minister of his sovereign, that Artigas, whose flag is frequently waving in the port of Baltimore, and which is carried by Pertuguese prizes in the ports of the briefs, has been expelled far from the countries which could allored him the power of navigating, and has not a feet length of seasons in South America where he can show himself. He prays that the Artigan flag may be declared Hegal.

In November, 1819, after expressing his gratitude for the proceedings of the Executive, the same minuser complains that the evil is rather increasing. He is in possession of

Invocable occasion for seiling on a critic.

In June, 1820, the Portuguese Minister complains that a Portuguese prize had been sold by accion, at slaftimore, to Captain Chase, a noterious private excusus, and was to be immediately litted out as a private to crawe against the Portuguese Indiamen.

In July of the rame year the Portuguese Minister sends

gave this summary and final answer, dated May 30, 1850:—

The undersigned is surprised at the reappearance of these obsolete reclamations, accompanied by the renewal of the ancient proposition to appoint a joint commission to determine and assess damages, a proposition which was rejected at the time upon substantial grounds; and without the Minisler's assurance to that effect, the undersigned would not have supposed it reddile that Portugal seriously cherished any intention to revive them. In reply, therefore, to the note which the Minister of her fraitful Majesty has presented in the name of his government, the undersigned must now, bythe President's order, inform him that be declines respecting the proffered discussion.

This despatch is signed "John M. Clayton."

A long and able despatch of the Portuguese Minister at Washington, recapitulating all the grievances of Portugal, dated November 7, 1850, does not appear to have received an answer.

Washington, recapitulating all the grievances of Portugal, dated November 7, 1850, does not appear to have received an answer.

STORY ON THE DUTY OF NEUTRAL NATIONS.
The practice of the United States courts during this war of South American colonies against Spain and Fortugal seems to have been confined to the restitution of prizes actually brought into the ports of the United States. The doctrine of the courts of justice upon the subject was thus laid down by Justice Story. In pronouncing the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Amistad de Rues (5 Wheaton, p. 388), speaking of the cases of damages, he says:

When called upon by either of the belligerents to act in such cases, all that justice seems to require is that the neutral nation shall fairly execute its own laws, and give no asylum to the property unjustly captured. It is bound, therefore, to restore the property if found within its ports but beyond this it is not obliged to interpose between the belligerents. If, indeed, it were otherwise, there would be no end to the difficulties and embarrassments of neutral prize tribunals. They would be compelled to decide in every variety of shape upon marine trespasses, for our marine trespasses, for em and its personane, between belligerents, without possessing adequate means of ascertaining the real facts, or of compelling the attendance of foreign witnesses, and thus they would draw within their professioning the real facts, or of compelling the attendance of foreign witnesses, and thus they would draw within their profession almost every incident of prize. Such a course of things would necessarily create furtiations, and autmostice, and very soon embrod remitteding parties. Considerations of parties in the incursion of the subject; and we may add that longress, in its legislation, has never passed the into that is here marked out.

To the same effect is the doorrine laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of the brig Alerta.

A neutral nation may, if so disposed, without a breach of her neutral

can civil war, the following differences are percepti-ble:—
The number of vessels built and fitted out in American

The number of vessels built and fitted out in American ports which successfully evaded the provisions of the laws made to restrain them, and processed to crude against Portuguese commerce, was very great those which escaped the execution of the similar laws of Great Britan were very few. In the former case these ill gal crubert must have been thereby or forey, in the latter, three of four.

In the case of the South American civil war the cruis it in question were generally commanded by critices of the three states, and mavigued by crews of the neutral nation. In the case of the North American earlier war, no English captain appears to have commanded a cruser, and the crews were generally though not altogether, from the States in insurrection.

But there is one essential point on which the United States and Great Britain appear introduction, or to the on the proposal to appoint a remain into the assess duringes. The government of the United Kingdom in a clarker a strill are only to the control of the United Kingdom in a clarker a strill are control.

It is true that in applying the principle there has been a divergacy of pressure. The initial States admitted the pizzes to their tailed upon by the decreas of courts of law, to their called upon by the decreas of courts of law, to their owners. The pressure the such prizes.

The principle is the same, and it is hardly worth while to deep the the such courte was most pronvenient to the in-

REFUSING COMPENSATION OR ARBITRATION.
In your letter of the 23d of October, 1863, you were
pleased to say that the government of the United States
is ready to agree to any form of arbitration.
Her Majesty's government have thus been led to consider what question could be put to any sorreign or
State to whom this very great power should be assigned.
It appears to her Majesty's government that here are
but two questions by which the claim of

WILLING TO REFER TO A COMMISSION.

Her Majesty's government, are, however, ready to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which will be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the commissioners.

SOFT SOAP.

I cannot conclude without taking this opportunity to ask you to join with her Majesty's government in rejoicing that the war has ended without any rupture between two nations which ought to be connected by the closest bonds of amity.

The government of the United States have carried on to a successful issue, with great fortitude and perseverance, a civil war of unequalied magnitude.

In the course of this war they have resolved to abolish slavery. The British nation have always entertained, and still entertain the deepest abhorrence of laws by which men of one color were made slaves of men of another color. The efforts by which the United States government and Congress have shaken off alavery have, therefore, the warmest sympathies of the people of these kingdoms.

The same sympathies will accompany the President and Congress of the United States in endeavoring to reorganize the Southern States on the basis of equal freedom.

Nor is there any question in dispute which scena likely to

Nor is there any question in dispute which seems likely to disturb the friendship of two nations, which, the one iin Europe and the other in America, are distinguished for their love of liberty. Let our two nations, therefore, instead of captious discussions, respect the Amor and telives in the friendly intentions of each other. In this manner we may preserve unbroken the ties of peace, and exercise a beneficial influence on the future destinies of the nations of the world.

Minister Adams to Earl Russell.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1

LONDON, Sept. 18, 1865. 1

My Lonn—I have had the honor to receive your note of the 30th of last month, in reply to mine of the 20th of May last.

It gives me great satisfaction to be the medium of communicating to my government, the very trendly as-

communicating to my government, the very friendly as-surances of your lordship. I cannot entertain a doubt that they will be fully appreciated.

that they will be fully appreciated.

MUTUAL AMIABILITY.

In respect to the reference which you have done me the honor to make to me, as having at no time entertained a doubt of the intentions of her Majesty's ministers to maintain amicable relations with my government during the late severe struggle in my country. I am happy to believe that your fortiship has not essentially misunderstood my a ntiments, at the same time that I cheerfully confirm such declarations as may have been made by me on that subject in the correspondence I have herefore had the from to hold with your fordship, i trust I may be permitted to claim, on behalf of my own government, the credit of intentions to the full as amicable. Indeed, without the presence of these elements on both sides I should have despaired of the possibility of the passage of the two nations in safety through the difficulties presented to them from within as well as from without.

GOOD INTENTIONS BUT DAY PERDS.

President of the United States, on the other hand, had claimed his Intention to establish a blockade of all the jost the Southern States; and that in these circumstance commander of her Majesty's naval forces on the Mamerican station carnestly solicided instructions for

claimed his intentio 10 establish a blockade of all the ports of the Southern States; and that in these circumstances the commander of her Majesty's naval forces on the Nevto American station carnestly solicited instructions for his guidance.

TOUCHING UP AN OLD SORE.

In respect to this, may I be permitted to beg your attention to the fact that, with perhaps the exception of the gross number of people engaged, I do think myself able to furnish an example of an insurrection in every particular corresponding to your description which has occurred within the last century. I do not doubt that my allusion will at once be undershood by your lordship without another word.

Yet, notwithstanding all the points of identity in that case, I cannot find that her Majesty's government was met at the outset, in 1774, with any announcement, by a foreign Power in anity with Great Britain, of a necessity immediately to recognize the insurgents as a beligerent power, because of the magnitude of the struggle, or for any other cause. Neither is there the amaliest ground for believing that it would have tolerated the proceeding for one moment if it had been.

Her Majesty's government at once resorted without scupple or hesitation to every right ordinarily exercised by a belligerent in a war with a strong Power, and was met with a degree of resistence more effective and enduring than any manifested in the late struggle. That resistence, too, was carried out on the occan, where alone the interests of distant neutral States are liable to be seriously affected by the domestic strife of any nation, in a manner far more extensive than the late insurgents by their unaided efforts ever could have attempted. Yet a length of time elapsed before any foreign Power, however much inclined, ventured to find in this state of things any reason for considering the people waging such a war as a belligerent Power. It furthermore is certain, that if at any time the smallest indication of a learning that way manifested itself in any of the commercial Pow

It thus appears that no idea was at that early period

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE,